

~~SECRET~~

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

2

(U) 2015 JOINT STRATEGIC CAPABILITIES PLAN (JSCP)



**JOINT STAFF
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20318**

~~Derived From Multiple Sources
Declassify On 25 September 2040~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

~~SECRET~~



UNCLASSIFIED

CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

J-5
DISTRIBUTION: A, B, C, S

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

2015 JOINT STRATEGIC CAPABILITIES PLAN (JSCP)

References: See Enclosure F.

1. Purpose

a. The JSCP fulfills the following Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) statutory responsibilities prescribed in title 10, United States Code (U.S.C.), section 153:

(1) Prepare strategic plans, including plans that conform with resource levels projected by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) to be available for the period of time for which the plans are to be effective.

(2) Provide for the preparation and review of contingency plans that conform to policy guidance from the President and the Secretary of Defense.

b. The JSCP provides strategic military direction to the Joint Force by translating the National Military Strategy (NMS) and Guidance for Employment of the Force (GEF) into specific campaign and contingency planning requirements.

c. The JSCP provides implementation guidance for planning and synchronization across Combatant Commands (CCMDs).

2. Superseded/Cancellation. CJCSI 3110.01H, 10 June 2011, "2010 Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP)," is hereby superseded. For user clarification, CJCSI 3110.01 "I" was skipped and the letter "J" is used for this publication.

3. (U) Applicability. This instruction applies to all CCMDs, Services, the National Guard Bureau (NGB), the Joint Staff (JS), and applicable Department of Defense (DoD) Agencies and field activities in order to accomplish tasks and missions based on near-term military capabilities.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

4. Scope. This instruction and CJCSI 3110.01J-1, "Contingency Planning Supplement to the 2015 Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP)" (the contingency planning supplement):

a. Provide the framework for military direction to the Joint Force, implementing strategic guidance found in the National Security Strategy (NSS), the Quadrennial Defense Review, and the NMS. Additionally the JSCP augments the strategic direction as provided in the Unified Command Plan (UCP) and the GEF. The JSCP is intended for use in conjunction with the GEF.

b. Task CCMDs, Services, JS, and specific DoD Agencies to prepare campaign, contingency, and posture plans.

c. Identify roles, responsibilities, and tasks to support planning integration across CCMDs.

d. Direct the development of supplemental instructions for specific functions. These supplemental instructions will be reviewed and published concurrently with this instruction when feasible, but in no case later than 90 days after JSCP publication. Enclosure E provides a current list of these instructions.

5. Responsibilities

a. Combatant Commanders (CCDRs); Service Chiefs; Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB); and applicable JS and DoD Agency directors will prepare and maintain campaign, contingency, and supporting plans as directed in this document. All plans tasked herein will conform to applicable U.S. law, the Law of Armed Conflict, and international law or agreements binding on the United States.

b. The JS will review the JSCP on a biennial basis. However, more frequent changes to the JSCP may be required due to factors such as GEF revisions, significant force structure modifications, or alterations in the strategic environment.

c. The JS will coordinate the plan review process and schedule.

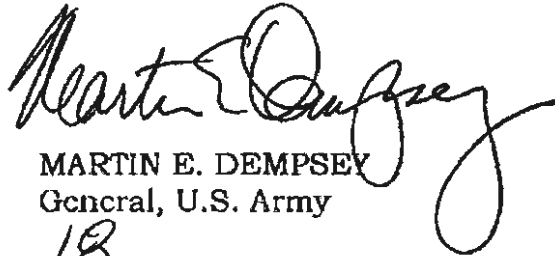
6. Summary of Changes. This instruction includes the following revisions:

a. Reflects guidance in the 2015 NMS related to National Military Objectives (NMOs).

UNCLASSIFIED

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

- b. Reflects changes in the 2015 GEF focused on resource-informed planning, near-term campaign plan prioritized objectives, and integrated problem set planning.
 - c. Adds guidance and clarity on integrated planning (Enclosure B).
 - d. Adds a security cooperation section to address revised Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) security cooperation planning policy (Enclosure C, Appendix A).
 - e. Separates contingency planning into a TOP SECRET//NOFORN supplement (CJCSI 3110.01J-1, "Contingency Planning Supplement to the 2015 Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP)").
 - f. Adds a Simultaneity section to clarify GEF guidance (contained in CJCSI 3110.01J-1).
7. (U) Releasability. RESTRICTED. This directive is not approved for electronic release on the NIPRNET/WWW; electronic release is restricted to JS activities only through controlled access via the SIPRNET Directives Electronic Library. Approval from the office of primary responsibility (OPR) is required for further release of this directive in electronic format.
8. Effective Date. This INSTRUCTION is effective upon signature.
9. Document Security. This basic instruction is UNCLASSIFIED. Enclosures are classified as marked.



MARTIN E. DEMPSEY
General, U.S. Army
18

Enclosures:

- A—Strategic Guidance
- B—Integrated Planning
- C—Planning and Resource Guidance
- D—Combatant Command Campaign Planning Guidance
- E—Supplemental Instructions and Notices
- F—References
- GL—Glossary

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

DISTRIBUTION

Distribution A, B, and C plus the following:

	<u>Copies</u>
Secretary of Defense.....	2
Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard.....	2

UNCLASSIFIED

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

UNCLASSIFIED

(b)(1)

UNCLASSIFIED

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

FIGURE	PAGE
1. Relationship Between Strategies and Planning Documents.....	A-4
2. Integrated Planning Framework.....	B-3

TABLE	PAGE
1. Global Synchronizers	B-2
2. Problem Sets (Supported Commands).....	B-2
3. Mobilization Authorities Summary	C-C-6

~~SECRET~~

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

(U) ENCLOSURE A

(U) STRATEGIC GUIDANCE

1. (U) JSCP Role in the Joint Strategic Planning System. The Joint Strategic Planning System is the primary means by which the Chairman carries out statutory responsibilities assigned in titles 6, 10, 22, and 50 of the United States Code (U.S.C.). The Chairman provides formal planning guidance to the Joint Force through the JSCP to operationalize the strategic vision described in the NMS. This planning guidance is also nested with the strategic direction delineated by the NSS and QDR, and the Department's planning and resourcing guidance provided in the GEF. The following highlights the key aspects from the NSS, QDR, NMS, and GEF that influence the JSCP approach.

2. (U) Strategic Guidance

a. (U) Interests. The 2015 NSS and NMS describe the interests that the United States and its military will promote and defend. The NSS describes the following four enduring national interests:

(1) (U) The security of the United States, its citizens, and U.S. allies and partners.

(2) (U) A strong, innovative, and growing U.S. economy in an open international economic system that promotes opportunity and prosperity.

(3) (U) Respect for universal values at home and around the world.

(4) (U) A rules-based international order advanced by U.S. leadership that promotes peace, security, and opportunity through stronger cooperation to meet global challenges.

b. (U) From these enduring interests, the Chairman derived the following six National Security Interests (NSIs), as stated in the 2014 QDR. The NSIs inform the development of military strategy and the application of military resources.

(1) (U) The survival of the Nation.

(2) (U) The prevention of catastrophic attacks against U.S. territory.

(3) (U) The security of the global economic system.

Derived From: Multiple Sources
Declassify On: 25 September 2040

A-1

Enclosure A

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

- (4) (U) The security, confidence, and reliability of our allies.
- (5) (U) The protection of American citizens abroad.
- (6) (U) The preservation and extension of universal values.

c. (U) **Priorities.** The defense strategy, outlined in the 2014 QDR, provides the following priorities to promote and defend U.S. interests: rebalancing to the Asia-Pacific region to preserve peace and stability in the region; maintaining a strong commitment to security and stability in Europe and the Middle East; sustaining a global approach to countering violent extremists and terrorist threats, with an emphasis on the Middle East and Africa; continuing to protect and prioritize key investments in technology while the U.S. military grows smaller and leaner; and invigorating efforts to build innovative partnerships and strengthen key alliances and partnerships. The 2014 QDR incorporates these priorities into a strategic framework comprised of three interdependent pillars: protect the homeland, build security globally, and project power and win decisively.

(1) (U) **Protect the Homeland.** The Department's first priority is to maintain the capability to deter and defeat attacks on the United States. Protection of the homeland includes sustaining capabilities to assist U.S. civil authorities in protecting U.S. airspace, shores, and borders, and in responding to domestic man-made and natural disasters.

(2) (U) **Build Security Globally.** The U.S. military's global engagement is essential to deterring and preventing conflict and to assuring allies and partners of the United States' commitment to shared security.

(3) (U) **Project Power and Win Decisively.** The ability of the U.S. military to deter acts of aggression in one or more theaters by remaining capable of decisively defeating adversaries is critical to preserving stability. The U.S. military also projects power to provide humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.

d. (U) **Objectives.** To protect and advance these national interests and defense priorities, the 2015 NMS articulates an integrated approach comprised of three National Military Objectives (NMOs). These objectives are: deter, deny, and defeat state adversaries; disrupt, degrade, and defeat violent extremist organizations (VEOs); and strengthen our global network of allies and partners.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

(1) (U) Deter, Deny, and Defeat State Adversaries. The U.S. military provides a full range of options to protect the homeland and our interests while assuring the security of our allies. The U.S. military deters aggression by maintaining a credible nuclear capability that is safe, secure, and effective; conducting forward engagement and operations; and maintaining Active, National Guard, and Reserve forces prepared to deploy and conduct operations of sufficient scale and duration to accomplish their missions. Forward deployed, rotational, and globally responsive forces regularly demonstrate the capability and will to act. Should deterrence fail to prevent aggression, the U.S. military stands ready to project power to deny an adversary's objectives and decisively defeat any actor that threatens the U.S. homeland, our national interests, or our allies and partners.

(2) (U) Disrupt, Degrade, and Defeat VEOs. The U.S. military, in concert with the other elements of national power and international partnerships, is applying pressure across multiple lines of effort to defeat VEOs. These efforts aim to disrupt VEO planning and operations, degrade support structures, remove leadership, interdict finances, impede the flow of foreign fighters, counter malign influences, liberate captured territory, and ultimately defeat VEOs. These counter-VEO campaigns require the Joint Force, in close coordination with other U.S. agencies and international partners, to assist local governments in addressing the root causes of conflict. The U.S. military will regularly contribute to humanitarian assistance and disaster relief efforts to alleviate suffering and restore hope.

(3) (U) Strengthen our Global Network of Allies and Partners. The United States' global network of allies and partners is a unique strength that provides the foundation for international security and stability. The U.S. military and its allies and partners will continue to protect and promote shared interests. The U.S. military will preserve alliances, expand partnerships, maintain a global stabilizing presence, and conduct military-to-military and military-to-civil engagements where it is best suited and where it has authority. Such activities increase the capabilities and capacity of partners, thereby enhancing the Joint Force's collective ability to deter aggression and defeat extremists.

~~SECRET~~

(b)(1)

[Faint, illegible text]

[Faint, illegible text]

(b)(1)

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

~~SECRET~~

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

A-6

Enclosure A

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

(U) ENCLOSURE B

(U) INTEGRATED PLANNING

1. (U) Integrated Planning Overview

a. (U) The Joint Force will use integrated planning to address the complex threats and NMOs articulated in the GEF and the NMS. This enclosure describes integrated planning and how the Joint Force will apply it to steady-state and contingency planning; identifies the roles and responsibilities required to implement integrated planning; outlines the plans review process required for this new approach; and provides an integrated planning framework.

b. (U) Integrated planning is a strategic process that synchronizes resources and integrates timelines, decision points, and authorities across CCMDs to achieve GEF-directed campaign objectives and contingency end states. The integrated planning process is the “way” the Joint Force will address complex threats that span multiple CCMD areas of responsibility (AORs) and functional responsibilities. Integrated planning produces a shared understanding of the threat environment, required decisions, resource prioritization, and risk across the joint planning community.

(b)(1)

a. (U) CCMD Campaign Plans. The GEF identifies threats or functions that require synchronization across CCMDs in the steady-state. The threats are primarily associated with non-state actors (e.g., pandemic influenza and infectious disease (PI & ID), VEO networks) while the functions (e.g., global distribution operations, cyberspace) are required to support steady-state operations while preparing for contingencies. The UCP and GEF designate the lead CCMD, or “Global Synchronizer,” for each of these functions (see Table 1) and require that they develop a planning framework for their respective functions. These provide supporting CCMDs guidance for developing associated intermediate military objectives (IMOs) to incorporate in their steady-state, CCMD campaign plans. Specific planning guidance for Global Synchronizer efforts can be found in Enclosure D.

~~Derived From Multiple Sources
Declassify On: 25 September 2040~~

B-1

Enclosure B

~~SECRET~~

(b)(1)



CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

4. (U) Integrated Planning Roles and Responsibilities

a. (U) Global Synchronizer. The GEF defines the expectations and responsibilities of designated CCMDs to develop a planning framework and lead collaborative planning across CCMDs for their respective function. In addition to these duties, Global Synchronizers will coordinate with the JS in the development of aggregated assessments and progress evaluations (see "CJCSI 3141.01, "Management and Review of JSCP Tasked Plans," for specific guidance). Global Synchronizers will develop aggregated assessments for their respective synchronization function.

b. (U) Support to Global Synchronizer. Supporting CCMDs to global synchronization efforts will ensure their respective campaign plans incorporate IMOs in accordance with the Global Synchronizer's framework. They will also provide assessments of these IMOs in support of the Global Synchronizers' aggregate assessment efforts.

c. (U) Supported CCDR (for Planning). The supported CCDRs are responsible for leading integrated planning for their problem sets, inclusive of all associated plans related to the problem both inter- and intra-theater that are within the constraint of apportioned forces. As such, supported commanders have coordinating authority for planning. They will lead the plan development process with all supporting CCMDs to achieve a common understanding of the threat (joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process), synchronize planning activities, identify problem set resource requirements per the quarterly apportionment tables, and provide risk analysis associated with key decision points in coordination with supporting CCMDs. Supported commanders will identify integrated planning outputs for all associated problem set plans. Supported CCMDs will develop aggregated assessments for their respective problem sets.

d. (U) Supporting Commander (for Planning). In addition to the doctrinal definition and guidance provided in the UCP, supporting commanders will ensure their plans are sufficiently integrated and synchronized across the problem set. They assist the supported CCMD's efforts to achieve a unified view of the threat environment and synchronize resources, timelines, command and control, decision points, and authorities. Supporting commanders will ensure problem set planning is incorporated into their own plans architecture as it best fits their needs.

~~SECRET~~

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

e. (U) Joint Staff (JS). The JS will facilitate integrated planning through various mechanisms. Key roles include support for problem set development and review, development of the baseline Dynamic Threat Assessment for each problem set, apportionment planning, and critical capability planning (information operations (IO); cyberspace; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR), missile defense). Specifically:

(1) (U) JS/J-2 will facilitate the supported CCMD's development of the baseline intelligence estimate for each problem set through coordination with Combat Support Agencies and interagency partners (see CJCSI 3110.02G, "Intelligence Supplement," for specific guidance).

(2) (U) JS/J-2 and J-3, in coordination with U.S. Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) and the Geographic Combatant Commanders (GCCs), will facilitate planning, integration and support of multi-regional ISR capabilities by allied and partner nations within established Global Force Management procedures, U.S. defense policy, and applicable intelligence sharing agreements.

(3) (U) JS/J-3, in coordination with CCMDs, will facilitate the supported CCMD's development of an IO plan to integrate cyberspace, special technical operations, Special Access Program, intelligence support to IO, military deception (MILDEC), and other information-related capabilities. This supports military operations for each problem set through coordination with the Department of Defense and interagency partners.

(4) (U) JS/J-4/Strategy and Readiness Division will provide an initial apportionment recommendation for transportation, prepositioning, and critical logistics enablers.

(5) (U) JS/J-5/Joint Strategic Planning:

(a) (U) Facilitates planning synchronization across CCMDs through in-progress review (IPR) support, Joint Planning Boards, and Joint Worldwide Planner Seminars.

(b) (U) Facilitates plans and problem set assessments through the Comprehensive Joint Assessment (CJA) and Joint Combat Capability Assessment Activity Plan Assessment (JCCA-PA) processes. (See CJCSI 3141.01, "Management and Review of JSCP Tasked Plans.")

B-5

Enclosure B

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

(c) (U) Coordinate joint planning and execution community (JPEC) development of sub-apportionment guidance for problem set planning. Sub-apportionment guidance will refine the quarterly apportionment tables to support problem set development.

(6) (U) Joint Integrated Air and Missile Defense Organization and JS/J-5/J-37 will support USSTRATCOM's synchronization planning efforts for global missile defense.

(7) (U) JS/J-5/Transregional Threats Coordination Cell (T2C2) will support U.S. Special Operations Command's (USSOCOM's) global synchronization for DoD counterterrorism (CT) planning.

(8) ~~(S) (REL TO USA, FWD)~~ JS NATO military advisors will ensure Commander, U.S. European Command (CDRUSEUCOM), in his role as Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR), coordinates with Commander, U.S. Central Command (CDRUSCENTCOM), regarding NATO's role and responsibilities in Afghanistan.

f. (U) Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB), Support to Integrated Planning. The CNGB will support integrated planning of federal and state activities. Specifically:

(1) (U) In coordination with U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM), U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM), and states, NGB will:

(a) (U) Facilitate deconfliction, integration, and synchronization of USNORTHCOM/USPACOM homeland defense (HD) and DSCA planning efforts with state civil support planning efforts in support of multistate responses to man-made and natural disasters, complex catastrophes, and/or other designated security events.

(b) (U) Through the Chairman, advise the Secretary of Defense regarding the status of state and multistate plans to ensure synchronization with USNORTHCOM and USPACOM HD and DSCA missions.

(c) (U) Provide visibility of state and multistate plans with applicable military, interagency, and intergovernmental partners.

B-6

Enclosure B

~~SECRET~~

(2) (U) Assist states with the following:

(a) (U) Standardizing planning activities within the Joint Force Headquarters-state for complex catastrophe response.

(b) (U) Developing and reviewing plans to ensure continuity and integration with federal plans.

5. (U) Plan Review Process

a. (U) Integrated planning utilizes the JPEC and the formal IPR process to review and develop plans. (See CJCSI 3141.01, "Management and Review of JSCP Tasked Plans.")

(b)(1)

c. (U) IPRs constitute a disciplined dialogue among strategic leaders to shape a plan as it is developed. As directed, plans are scheduled for pre-briefs, socialization, and coordination prior to formal IPRs and approval. CCDRs recommend to the Secretary of Defense, through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy (USD(P)), when a plan is sufficiently developed to become a plan of record.

d. (U) IPR Milestones and Staffing

(1) (U) Scheduling. The Office of the USD(P)/Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Plans (DASD(Plans)) is the OPR for scheduling OSD pre-briefs and IPRs. JS/J-5/JSP/JOWPD is the OPR for scheduling JS pre-briefs and IPRs and coordinating Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) Tanks. IPR final briefs should be submitted 5 working days prior to the IPR, Operations Deputies (OpsDepts) Tank, or JCS Tank.

(2) (U) Lead. In coordination with JS/J-5/JSP/JOWPD, the CCMD identified as problem set lead establishes and publishes the planning calendar, and schedules the appropriate level and type of briefings in support of the IPR process. The CCMD lead is responsible to coordinate with supported commanders and ensure the problem set is reviewed as a whole across GCCs and Functional Combatant Commanders (FCCs).

~~SECRET~~

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

(3) (U) Pre-briefs. To assist the Chairman, Secretary of Defense, and other senior leaders prior to an IPR, CCMDs may conduct pre-briefs with the Services, JS, and OSD planners and principals in order to review concepts, discuss ideas, and incorporate recommendations.

(a) (U) For plans requiring a SecDef IPR, socialization with DASD(Plans) and any directed pre-briefs to the JS should take place 1 month prior to the SecDef IPR.

(b) (U) For plans requiring a USD(P) IPR, socialization with DASD(Plans) and any directed pre-briefs to the DJS and JS Directors should take place 2 weeks prior to the USD(P) IPR.

(4) (U) OSD and Joint Staff Socialization. This consists of formal meetings with OSD and the JS, as appropriate, providing CCMDs the opportunity to socialize plans and develop a common perspective regarding the review process and ensure compliance with title 10 Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Service Chief responsibilities.

(5) (U) JCS Tanks. The Chairman may hold a JCS or OpsDepts Tank in advance of scheduled SecDef IPRs. The intent of this Tank is to ensure full coordination across the CCMDs and Services and enable the Chairman's compliance with his title 10 requirements.

~~SECRET~~

(U) ENCLOSURE C

(U) PLANNING AND RESOURCE GUIDANCE

1. (U) General. CCDRs will prepare a strategy and a CCMD campaign plan. GCCs will prepare theater campaign plans (TCPs), and FCCs will prepare functional campaign plans (FCPs).
2. (U) CCMD Strategies. The CCMD strategy links national strategic guidance to the development of CCMD campaign and contingency plans. CCMD strategies are a broad statement of the GCC's long-term vision for the AOR and the FCC's long-term vision for the global employment of functional capabilities guided by and prepared in the context of the Secretary's priorities outlined in the GEF and the Chairman's objectives articulated in the NMS. A prerequisite to preparing the theater strategy is the development of a strategic estimate; factors and trends that influence the CCMD's strategic environment and inform the ends, ways, means, and risk involved in pursuit of GEF-directed objectives.
3. (U) CCMD Campaign Plans. The CCMD campaign plans (TCPs and FCPs) are designed to operationalize the CCDR's strategy by organizing and aligning operations, plans, and activities with available means to achieve near-term (2 to 5 year) GEF-directed campaign objectives. Campaign plans focus on the CCMD's steady-state activities, which include ongoing operations, security cooperation, deterrence, and other shaping or preventive activities. These steady-state activities should focus on setting conditions that assure partners and deter or prepare for contingencies. Security cooperation, posture, and contingency planning are key elements that support the development of the CCMD campaign plan.
 - a. (U) Security Cooperation Planning. CCMDs conduct security cooperation planning and develop associated country plans to support campaign plan objectives. Security cooperation planning should focus on establishing relationships, building capacity, increasing interoperability, and gaining or maintaining access with partners that are critical to the achievement of these objectives. CCMDs will develop Country-Specific Cooperation Sections (CSCSs), commonly referred to as "country plans," as directed in Appendix A.
 - b. (U) Posture Planning. Theater and Functional Posture Plans establish the framework for required forces, footprints, and agreements that align basing and forces to support ongoing and emerging operations, ensure theater and global security, respond to contingency scenarios, and provide strategic

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

flexibility. CCMDs will develop posture plans in accordance with Appendix B to this enclosure.

c. (U) Contingency Planning. Contingency plans are branches of the overarching TCPs or FCPs. CCMDs develop contingency plans to account for the possibility that steady-state activities could fail to prevent aggression, preclude large-scale instability in a state or region, or mitigate the effects of a major disaster. Contingency planning should lead to the identification of critical Phase 0 activities that must be incorporated in the campaign plan. CJCSI 3110.01J-1, the JSCP contingency planning supplement, provides specific guidance for contingency planning.

d. (U) Subordinate Campaign Plans. CCMDs prepare subordinate campaign plans for regions or functions as the CCDR considers necessary to carry out the missions assigned to the command and as directed in the GEF and herein.

4. (U) Supporting Plans to CCMD Plans

a. (U) Component commands prepare supporting plans at the discretion of the component commander, CCDR, or Service Chief. Supporting plans may include organize, train, and equip responsibilities such as exercises, readiness, interoperability, augmentation, joint enablers, and capabilities development.

b. (U) The Services may prepare Service Campaign Support Plans (CSPs) at the discretion of their Service Chief. Service CSPs integrate title 10 programs with security assistance programs and Service Component command activities to support CCMD campaigns and Service institutional objectives. If developed, Services will ensure CSPs are synchronized with CCMD campaign plans through their respective component commands.

c. (U) Defense Agencies prepare CSPs at the discretion of the head of agency to integrate title 10, 22, 32, and 50 programs and activities to support CCMD campaigns.

d. (U) The NGB prepares a CSP at the discretion of the CNGB, in coordination with the Services, CCMDs, and states, which outlines activities to be conducted in support of CCMD campaign plans.

(b)(1)

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

6. (U) Risk Assessment. By statute, the Chairman is required to provide the Secretary of Defense and Congress an annual assessment of the nature and magnitude of risk to executing the missions called for under the current NMS (10 U.S.C. 153(b)).

a. (U) Strategic risk is defined as the potential impact on the United States—including its population, territory, and interests—of current and contingency events given their estimated consequences and probabilities. Military risk is defined as the ability of the U.S. Armed Forces to adequately resource, execute, and sustain military operations supporting the national military objectives of the NMS.

b. (U) The risk methodology used to develop this assessment is described in CJCSI 3100.01, “The Joint Strategic Planning System,” and contained in the CJA that supports the annual Chairman’s Risk Assessment. CCDRs, Service Chiefs, and CNGB will utilize this methodology to identify and characterize the nature and magnitude of strategic and military risk to develop, support, and execute JSCP planning requirements.

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

(U) APPENDIX A TO ENCLOSURE C

(U) SECURITY COOPERATION PLANNING GUIDANCE

1. (U) Overview. This appendix elaborates upon the Security Cooperation Planning Approach articulated in the GEF. It provides further detail for the core provision that campaign plans will include Country-Specific Security Cooperation Sections (CSCSs) for partner nation countries where significant resources will be applied to achieve IMOs. Specific governing details are contained in DoD Directive (DoDD) 5132.03.

2. (U) Planning Considerations

a. (U) The President's Budget, Defense Planning Guidance, and current year security cooperation program allocations will be used as a baseline to project future year funding levels and associated allocations.

b. (U) Keys to determine appropriate levels of security cooperation programs and activities are the following: partner nation capacity and political will to absorb and sustain security cooperation investments, and risks relating to corruption, security, and political instability.

c. (U) Services, FCCs, NGB, and DoD Agencies will coordinate, integrate, and synchronize their security cooperation objectives by, with, and through CCMDs. Conversely, CCMDs will integrate supporting Service, FCC, NGB, and DoD Agency institutional objectives, as required, in their respective security cooperation priorities and plans.

d. (U) CCMDs will coordinate with appropriate interagency partners and U.S. Mission Country Teams to integrate the Chief of Mission's or Ambassador's guidance and integrated country strategy (ICS).

e. (U) CCMDs will coordinate with other governments, regional security organizations, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to synchronize contributions and activities.

f. (U) CCMDs will coordinate with each other on those objectives that impact other AORs or functional responsibilities.

g. (U) CCMDs will engage with the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) to enhance security cooperation planning.

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

h. (U) CCMDs will consider DoD Institution Building programs (administrated by the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Security Cooperation (ODASD(SC)) and Service generating force capabilities (those forces and organizations that generate readiness) to address partner nation institutional challenges.

i. (U) CCMDs should draw on the Joint Capability Areas and the associated Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, Facilities Policy Framework when building a partner's capacity. In most cases, it is insufficient to provide a partner a weapons system, vessel, or other materiel platform without also addressing the key enablers and institutional support needed for the partner to operate and sustain the materiel.

(b)(1)



4. (U) Country-Specific Security Cooperation Sections (CSCSs). CCMDs will develop CSCSs (commonly referred to as “country plans”) for each GEF-specified allied and partner nation country and for those where the CCDR intends to apply significant resources. CSCSs, and the overall CCMDs’ security cooperation process, will inform ODASD(SC)-led DoD discussions and decisions regarding security cooperation.

a. (U) In developing CSCSs and in CCMD security cooperation processes, GCCs are encouraged to elaborate on the following areas:

(1) (U) Description of the partner nation roles, objectives, resourcing estimates, capability and capacity shortfalls, transregional implications, ICS linkages, and involvement or participation by other countries and NGOs.

(b)(1)



(3) (U) Activities and Required Resources. Where practicable, describe planned activities, the sequence in which they must be undertaken, and provide estimates of the resources required to achieve each objective. Identify and describe what activities can be accomplished with organic resources and/or programmed resources. This information will inform planning and programming efforts by supporting components, organizations, and Department-level resource allocation decisions.

(4) (U) Gaps and Remediation. As part of the campaign plan review and CJA submission, CCMDs will coordinate with Services, NGB, and DoD Agencies to identify critical gaps or impediments to execution. JS/J-5/Global Policy and Partnership (GPP) will share these updates with the Office of the USD(P) to develop recommendations for minimizing gaps or mitigating associated risk. When identifying impediments, CCMDs will articulate how the impediment impacts achievement of objectives, desired timing for fielding, and the recommended solution.

(5) (U) Transregional Implications. Identify complementary and/or conflicting efforts related to another CCMD’s AOR.

b. (U) Key Milestones

(1) ~~(U//FOUO)~~ Development. CCMDs will develop or update CSCSs annually, no later than May. These will be synchronized with Country Teams and the development of their respective ICSs.

(2) (U) DoD Coordination and Synchronization. CCMDs will provide CCDR-approved CSCSs to JS/J-5/GPP for engagement with ODASD(SC). J-5 GPP will facilitate CSCS socialization with ODASD(SC).

5. (U) Implementation, Tracking, and Reporting

a. (U) CCMDs, Military Departments, Services, NGB, field activities, and DoD Agencies engaged in security cooperation activities will use the Global-Theater Security Cooperation Management Information System (G-TSCMIS). Prior to the annual campaign plan IPR process, CCMDs will input each CSCS' SMART objectives and proposed security cooperation activities.

b. (U) FCCs, Services, NGB, field activities, and DoD Agencies will use OSD's CSCS assessments to inform security cooperation activity resource requirements, identify future year requirements for use in program objective memorandum development, and support CCMD campaign planning.

6. (U) Tools. CCMDs, Services, and DoD Agencies are encouraged to utilize the full range of security cooperation tools and resources, particularly the Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management (DISAM) online learning and information on tools and authorities located at the following Web address: <<http://www.disam.dsca.mil/pages/tools/default.aspx>>. Services are encouraged to send their personnel who are preparing to take on roles within U.S. Embassy Security Cooperation Offices or on CCMD staff supporting security cooperation efforts to DISAM's security cooperation management course.

(U) APPENDIX B TO ENCLOSURE C

(U) GENERAL POSTURE PLANNING GUIDANCE

1. (U) Global Defense Posture

a. (U) In the theater posture plan (TPP) and functional posture plan (FPP), the CCMDs will outline their respective posture strategies and identify posture requirements and initiatives, as required, to meet GEF and campaign plan objectives. TPPs and FPPs serve to link national and theater objectives with the means to achieve them. TPPs also address the overseas posture requirements of other DoD stakeholders in theater. Stakeholders include other GCCs, FCCs, the Military Departments, Defense Agencies, and non-Defense Agencies and field activities.

b. (U) CCMDs will prepare posture plans in accordance with the Global Defense Posture (GDP) guidance issued in the GEF, this JSCP, and the annual posture planning guidance endorsed by the Global Posture Executive Council (GPEC).

c. (U) FCCs will notify affected GCCs of proposed posture requests to inform development of the respective GCC TPP.

2. (U) Scope. The TPP or FPP is the primary source document used to advocate for changes to CCMD posture.

a. (U) TPPs and FPPs support resource decisions, the posture management process, and Departmental guidance. They describe the forces, footprint, and agreements present in a theater, delineating the CCDR's posture status and identifying gaps, risks, and required changes. The status of compliance with current GEF and JSCP posture guidance should be clearly articulated. TPPs and FPPs also propose initiatives designed to mitigate capability and capacity gaps and address challenges in meeting national and theater strategy objectives.

b. (U) GCCs coordinate their TPPs with other DoD stakeholders to incorporate their overseas posture requirements. These include other GCCs, functional CCMDs, Military Departments, Defense Agencies, non-Defense Agencies, and field activities.

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

3. (U) Posture Plan Milestones. CCMDs will submit TPPs and FPPs biennially to the USD(P) and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff via the GPEC beginning in 2016 with the intent to align TPP development opposite GEF publication years. CCMDs will submit updates to specific sections of their TPPs during off-years, when full TPP revision is not required, as directed in the annual GPEC Posture Planning Guidance.

a. (U) USSTRATCOM's draft Strategic Infrastructure Master Plan (SIMP), USTRANSCOM's draft En Route Infrastructure Master Plan (ERIMP), and USSOCOM's draft Global Special Operations Forces (SOF) Posture Plan (GSPP) will be submitted by 12 January. Final FPPs are due annually, by 31 March, in order to inform GCC TPPs.

b. (U) GCCs will submit a draft TPP to the GPEC by 15 June with final TPPs due annually by 1 October.

c. (U) Posture plan format and requirements will be specified through annual GPEC-endorsed posture planning guidance, produced collaboratively by the JS (J-5 and J-8) and OUSD(P). Posture planning guidance will be provided every year to ensure persistent and emerging posture requirements that may contribute to other processes are identified and submitted appropriately, during both posture plan production and off-cycle years.

4. (U) Global Posture Executive Council (GPEC). The GPEC is the formal management body for U.S. GDP. It is co-chaired by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Strategy, Plans, and Capabilities and the Director, Joint Staff (DJS), but the continuous management of the GPEC is normally delegated to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Plans and the J-5 Deputy Director for Joint Strategic Planning. The GPEC is responsible for the resolution of systemic GDP issues; review of CCDR strategic recommendations; review and assessment of TPPs and FPPs; review and prioritization of global posture proposals, requirements, overseas enduring locations, defense agreements, in coordination with DoS; and review of CCMD military construction proposals. The GPEC may adjust posture plan milestones as required to meet Program/Budget Review requirements.

5. (U) CCMD proposals for overseas force structure changes and host nation notifications will be coordinated in accordance with CJCSI 2300.02.

(U) APPENDIX C TO ENCLOSURE C

(U) MOBILIZATION PLANNING GUIDANCE

1. (U) General. The national security environment requires deliberate planning for steady-state, contingency, and crisis action planning for the use of military force in pursuit of U.S. national security objectives. This enclosure describes the various individual manpower and unit mobilization options available and the procedures for gaining access to the RC to support these objectives. (See Table 3 for a summary.)

2. (U) Legal Authorities. Mobilization provides political, economic, military, and legal options for consideration by the President throughout a crisis. Title 10, United States Code (10 U.S.C.) contains the statutes governing manpower mobilization for active duty service. The supported commanders will consider recommending emergency authorities during planning for response options and include them in all levels of planning. Other references relevant to mobilization are presented in Joint Publication (JP) 4-05, "Joint Mobilization Planning," and Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 1235.12, "Accessing the Reserve Components."

3. (U) Planning Guidance

a. (U) Service Active Component (AC) and RC forces are apportioned as per the process established in Section IV of the GFMIG and published in the quarterly apportionment tables.

b. (U) When the National Guard and Reserves are required for national emergencies, an involuntary order to active duty must be authorized in order to partially or fully mobilize the needed RC personnel and units.

c. (U) CCDRs, through their Service Components, identify required capabilities and include them in their contingency plan's time-phased force and deployment list (TPFDL) as appropriate. This will facilitate identification of the mobilization authorities, (i.e., Presidential Reserve Call-Up, partial mobilization) necessary to execute military missions.

d. (U) CCMDs, Defense Agencies, and Services may require force augmentation, CONUS and outside continental United States (OCONUS) backfill, and necessary transportation assets early in any call-up situation. USTRANSCOM will ensure that the appropriate Service personnel are mobilized early to project the force by air and sea. Final coordination must be conducted with the JS, CCMDs, Services, and Defense Agencies to ensure all requirements are identified. Capabilities will be identified in CCMD plans and should be readily identifiable in the TPFDL to provide the basis for accessing RC forces via the GFM sourcing and contingency process to support all levels of planning.

e. (U) The call-up process for manpower mobilization begins with a CCMD requirement. The Joint Force Provider/Global Conventional Joint Force Coordinator, supporting commanders, and Services must maintain close coordination to determine their ability to support worldwide requirements. A request (normally made by the supported CCDR, but that may be made by a Service, supporting CCDR, or the JS) is generated to identify the force requirement. Service headquarters, through the GFM process, will identify which RC individuals and/or units are required to support the requirement and include the specific mobilization authority and the estimated number of personnel (by Service) to be activated, the time in relationship to C-day (deployment commences) when ready forces are needed, the mobilization employment period, and the impact on operations if RC forces are not mobilized. The JS prepares and staffs a decision package for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who presents a course of action to the Secretary of Defense for review. The Secretary of Defense then directs mobilization actions or, if necessary, forwards a recommendation to the President. When necessary, this process may be expedited (e.g., via verbal orders).

f. (U) Assignment table data is maintained in the Automated GFM Tool using GFM defense initiative enterprise force structure data and will be considered the authoritative source for assignment of forces to Unified Commands. This provides planners a more comprehensive and accurate visibility of the global force pool.

4. (U) Planning Tasks. The Services prepare mobilization planning guidance in support of operational plans. This guidance includes the following: Army Mobilization System, Navy Capabilities and Mobilization Plan, Air Force War and Mobilization Plan, U.S. Marine Corps Total Force Mobilization, Activation, Integration and Deactivation Plan, U.S. Coast Guard Manpower Mobilization and Support Plan, and the Defense Logistics Agency Contingency Plan.

5. (U) Reserve Component (RC) Capability. The RCs of each of the Armed Services comprise a varying percentage of the total force capability. If a needed capability resides predominantly in the RC (unit or an individual mobilization augmentee program), an early voluntary or involuntary activation of that RC will be necessary. The RC capability should be identified early in the contingency planning process to facilitate sourcing via the GFM/contingency sourcing process. Supported CCDRs should identify what and when RC capabilities are required to be available during contingency operations. Supporting CCDRs and Services should determine during the deliberate and crisis action planning process what units and/or personnel will be necessary to fulfill the capabilities requested by the supported CCMD through the sourcing process. All sourcing will comply with guidance contained in the current GEF (see Chapter 3, Resource Planning Guidance) and use the current apportionment tables. Assessments of RC RAPs related to RC elements on TPFDDs for contingency plans will further inform decision making.

6. (U) Force Activation Options

a. (U) The Secretaries of the Military Departments have the authority to order RC members to active duty with the consent of the member, in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 12301(d). However, a member of the National Guard may not be ordered to active duty under this subsection without the consent of the state governor or other appropriate authority of the state concerned. In addition, the Secretaries of the Military Departments may order any RC unit, or any member not assigned to a unit that is organized to serve as a unit, to serve in an active status involuntarily, in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 12301(b), for 15 days per year. In the case of the National Guard, the governor or other appropriate authority of the state concerned must consent. Furthermore, in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 688, Secretaries of Military Departments may order retirees to active duty involuntarily for any purpose. The Standby Reserve may be accessed for involuntary mobilization under 10 U.S.C. 12301/12306. Within the Standby Reserve are small numbers of highly qualified RC members with assignment impediments, such as state or federal office holders or Emergency Essential Public or Private Sector employees.

b. (U) Reserve Emergency Call-Up. Under 10 U.S.C. 12304a, the Secretary of Defense may, when a governor has requested federal assistance in responding to a major disaster or emergency, order any unit, or member not assigned to a unit, of the Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, and Air Force Reserve to active duty for a continuous period of not more than 120 days to respond to the governor's request. The Secretary of Defense has

delegated this authority to the Secretaries of the Military Departments for activations of 30 days or less.

c. (U) Reserve Call-Up. Under 10 U.S.C. 12304b, the Secretary of a Military Department may order any unit of the Selected Reserve, without the consent of the members, to active duty to augment the active forces for a preplanned mission in support of a CCMD for not more than 365 consecutive days. No more than 60,000 members of the Selected Reserve may be ordered to active duty under this section at any one time.

d. (U) Presidential Reserve Call-Up. Under 10 U.S.C. 12304, the President can authorize the Secretary of Defense to involuntarily order to active duty for any named operational mission, or use or threatened use of WMD, or a terrorist attack or threatened terrorist attack in the United States, members of the Selected Reserve, or any eligible member in the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) for up to 365 days. No more than 200,000 members of the Selected Reserve, of whom not more than 30,000 may be members of the IRR, may be ordered to active duty pursuant to this authority. This authority may not be used to suppress insurrection or rebellions, repel invasions, execute U.S. laws, or to provide assistance to the Federal Government or a State in time of a serious natural or manmade disaster, accident, or catastrophe.

e. (U) Partial Mobilization. Under 10 U.S.C. 12302, in a time of national emergency declared by the President, or when otherwise authorized by law, an authority designated by the Secretary concerned may involuntarily order any unit, and any member not assigned to a unit organized to serve as a unit, in the Ready Reserve under the jurisdiction of the Secretary for not more than 24 consecutive months. The number of Ready Reservists on active duty under this section may not exceed 1,000,000 at any one time.

f. (U) Full Mobilization. Under 10 U.S.C. 12301(a), in a time of war or national emergency declared by Congress, or when otherwise authorized by law, an authority designated by the Secretary concerned may involuntarily order to active duty any member of the RC under the jurisdiction of that Secretary for the duration of the war or national emergency and up to 6 months thereafter. However, a member in an inactive status or a retired member may not be ordered to active duty unless the Secretary of Defense determines there are not enough qualified Reservists in an active status or in the inactive National Guard in the required category that are readily available.

g. (U) Total Mobilization. Per JP 4-05, "Joint Mobilization Planning," total mobilization is the expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to organize and/or generate additional units or personnel beyond the existing force structure, including the resources needed for their support, to meet the total requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to national security. This may require legislation authorizing activation of the Selective Service System.

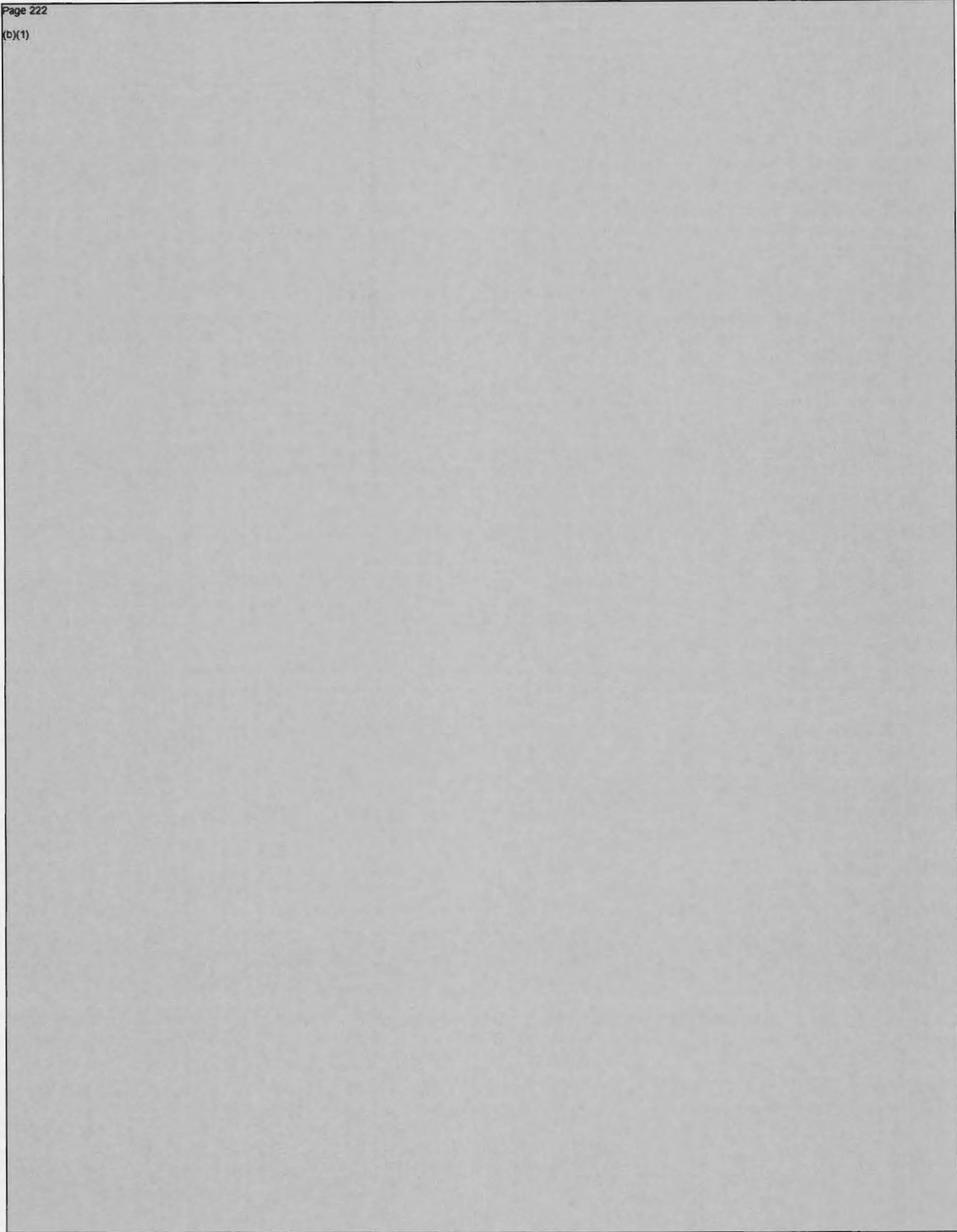
7. (U) Mobilization Reporting Requirements. The Services and Coast Guard report tabulated military manpower data on the military manpower mobilization and accession status report. This report provides manpower data for use by the Secretary of Defense and informs the Chairman. The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs has assumed responsibility for this report and will issue reporting guidance.

STATUTE	UTILIZATION PROCESS	INTENDED USE	LIMITS
- INVOLUNTARY -			
10 USC 12301(a) Full Mobilization	Congressional Declaration of War or National Emergency	Rapid expansion of Armed Forces to meet an external threat to National Security	- No personnel limitation - Duration plus 6 months - Applicable to all reservists (inactive & retired)
10 USC 12301(b) 15-Day Statute	Service Secretary authority to order to Active Duty without Member's consent	Annual Training (AT) or Operational Mission	- 15 days active duty once per year - Governor's consent required for National Guard (NG)
10 USC 12302 Partial Mobilization	Presidential Declaration of National Emergency	Manpower required to meet external threat to national emergency or domestic emergency	- Maximum 1M Ready Reservists on AD - Not more than 24 consecutive months
10 USC 12304 Presidential Reserve Call-Up	President determines RC augmentation required for operational mission; no Declaration of National Emergency required	Augment AC for named operational missions or support for domestic response to WMD/terrorist attacks	- Maximum 200K Ready Reservists on AD - Not more than 30K IRR - Limited to 365 days AD - Prohibited for support of Federal or State government during natural or man-made disaster, accident or catastrophe
10 USC 12304a Reserve CONUS Emergency Call-Up	Secretary of Defense authority to order to active duty in response to Governor's request for Federal emergency assistance for Stafford Act major disasters or emergencies	Access to Federal Reserve when Governor requests Federal assistance in response to major disaster or emergency (as defined in Stafford Act)	- No personnel limitation - Limited to continuous period of not more than 120 days - Delegated to Service Secretaries for orders 30 days or less - No access to National Guard or Coast Guard Reserve
10 USC 12304b Reserve OCONUS Call-Up	Secretary of Military Department authority to order to Active Duty for preplanned and pre-budgeted missions	Augment AC for pre-planned missions in support of CCMD requirements	- Maximum 60k on active duty at any one time - Limited to 365 consecutive days - Manpower and costs are specifically included and identified in the defense budget for anticipated demand - Budget information include description of the mission and the anticipated length of time for involuntary order to AC - Secretary invoking 12304b must submit to Congress a written report detailing circumstances of the Call-Up
- VOLUNTARY -			
10 USC 12301(d) Active Duty for Operational Support	Service Secretary authority to order to Active Duty with Member's consent	Operational missions (Volunteers)	- Applicable to Ready Reserve - No Duration - Governor's consent required for NG

Table 3. (U) Mobilization Authorities Summary

(b)(1)

(b)(1)



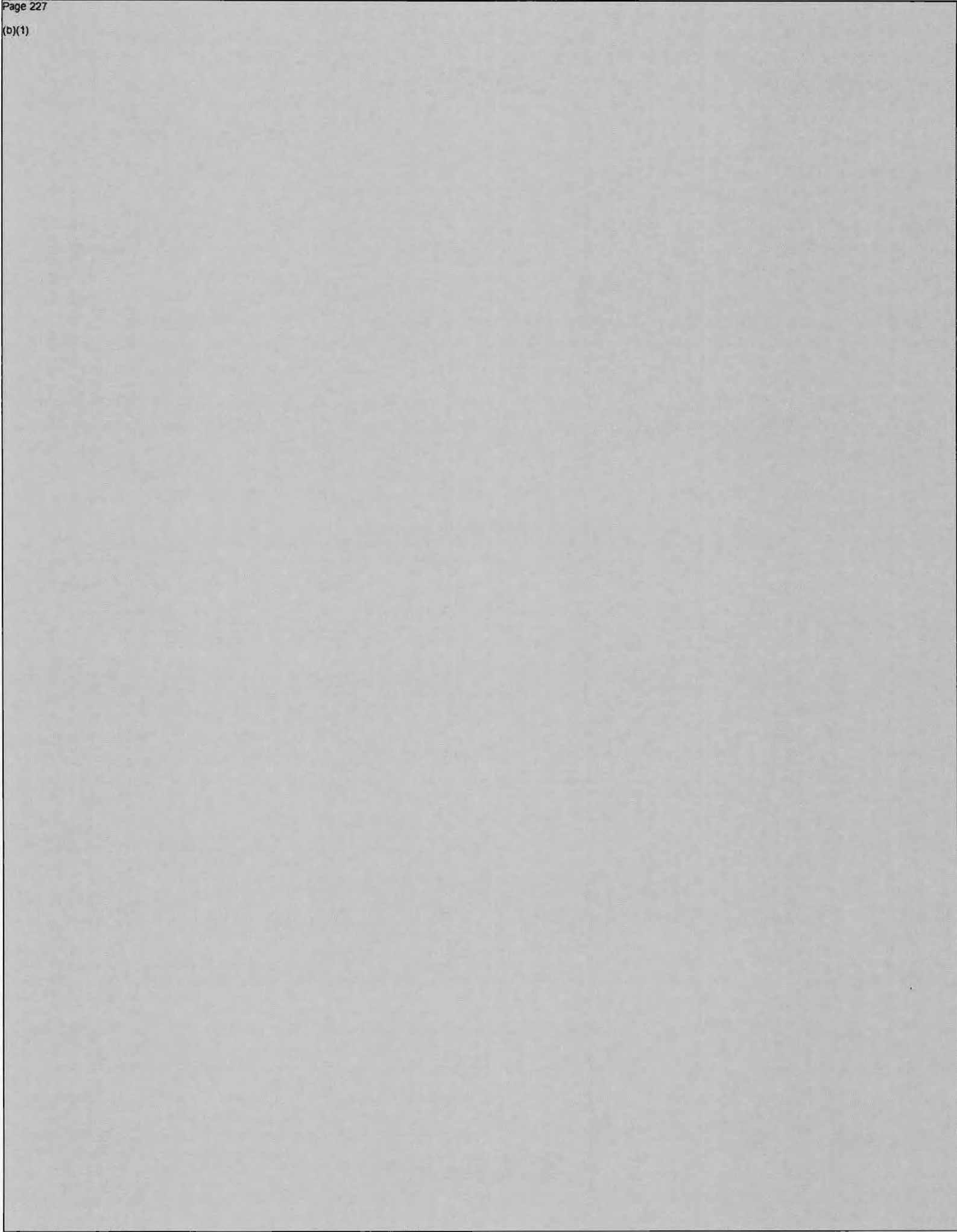
(b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)



~~SECRET~~

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

D-8

Enclosure D

~~SECRET~~

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

~~SECRET~~

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

D-D-6

Appendix D
Enclosure D

~~SECRET~~

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

~~SECRET~~

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

D-E-4

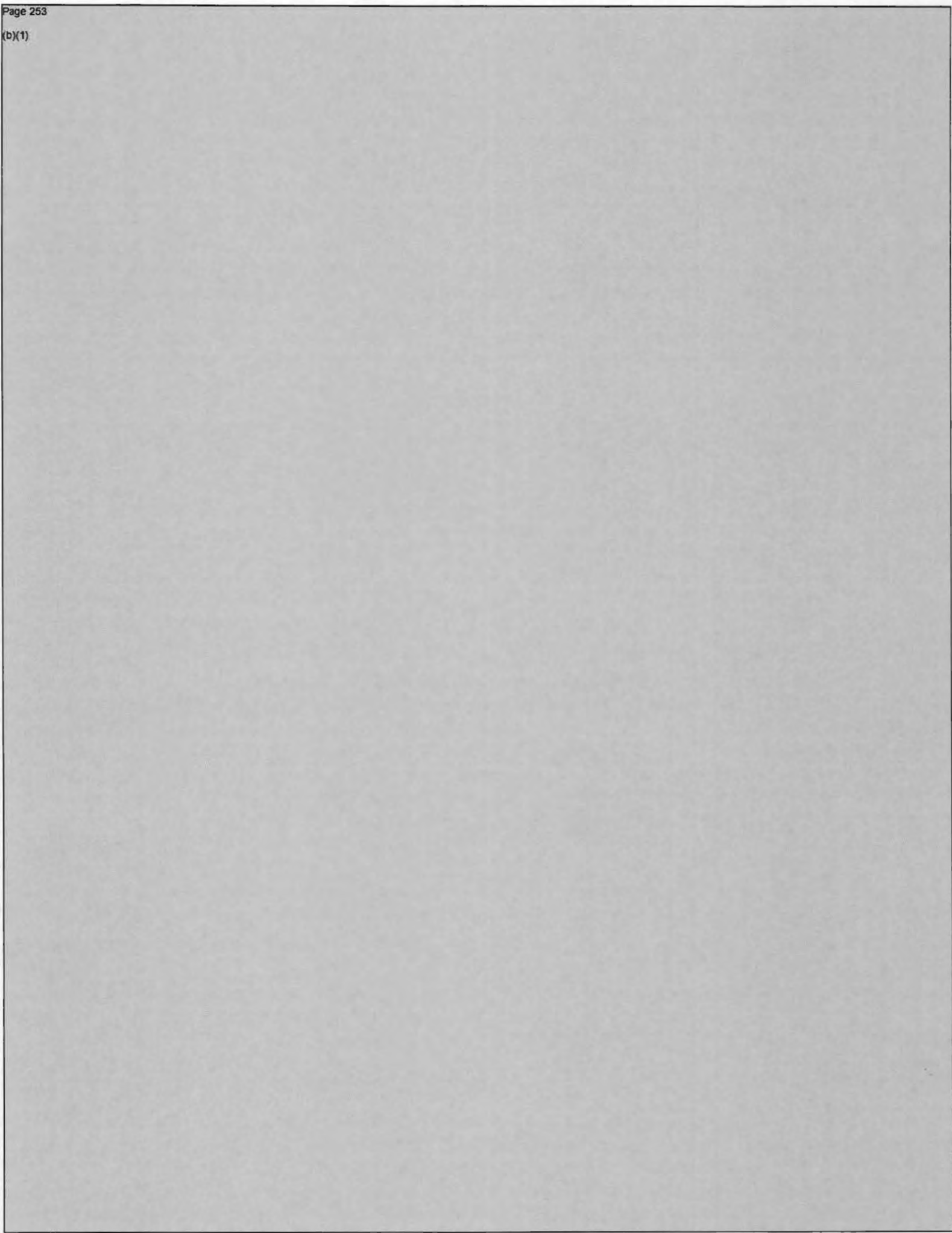
Appendix E
Enclosure D

~~SECRET~~

(b)(1)

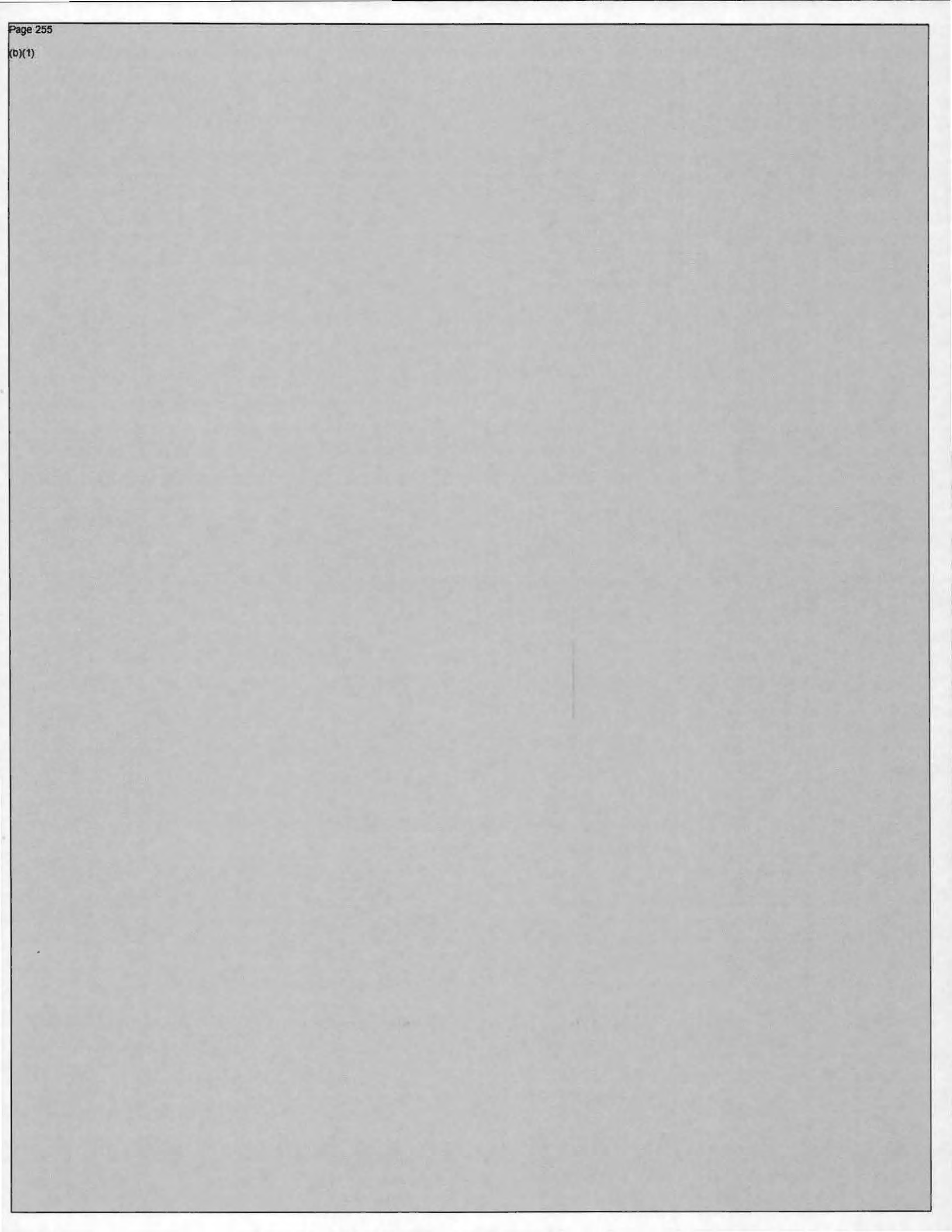
(b)(1)

(b)(1)



(b)(1)

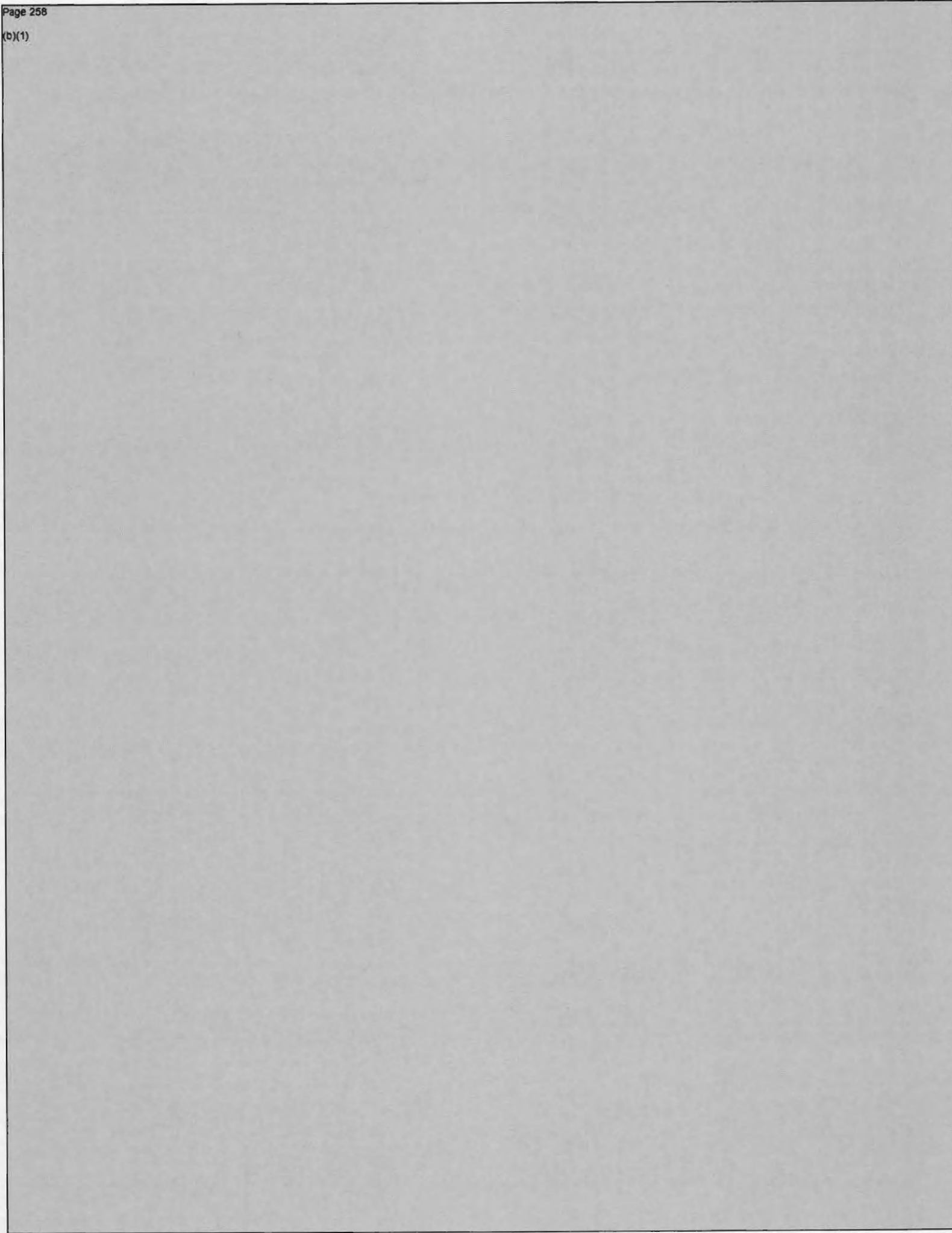
(b)(1)



(b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)



(b)(1)

~~SECRET~~

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

D-G-4

Appendix G
Enclosure D

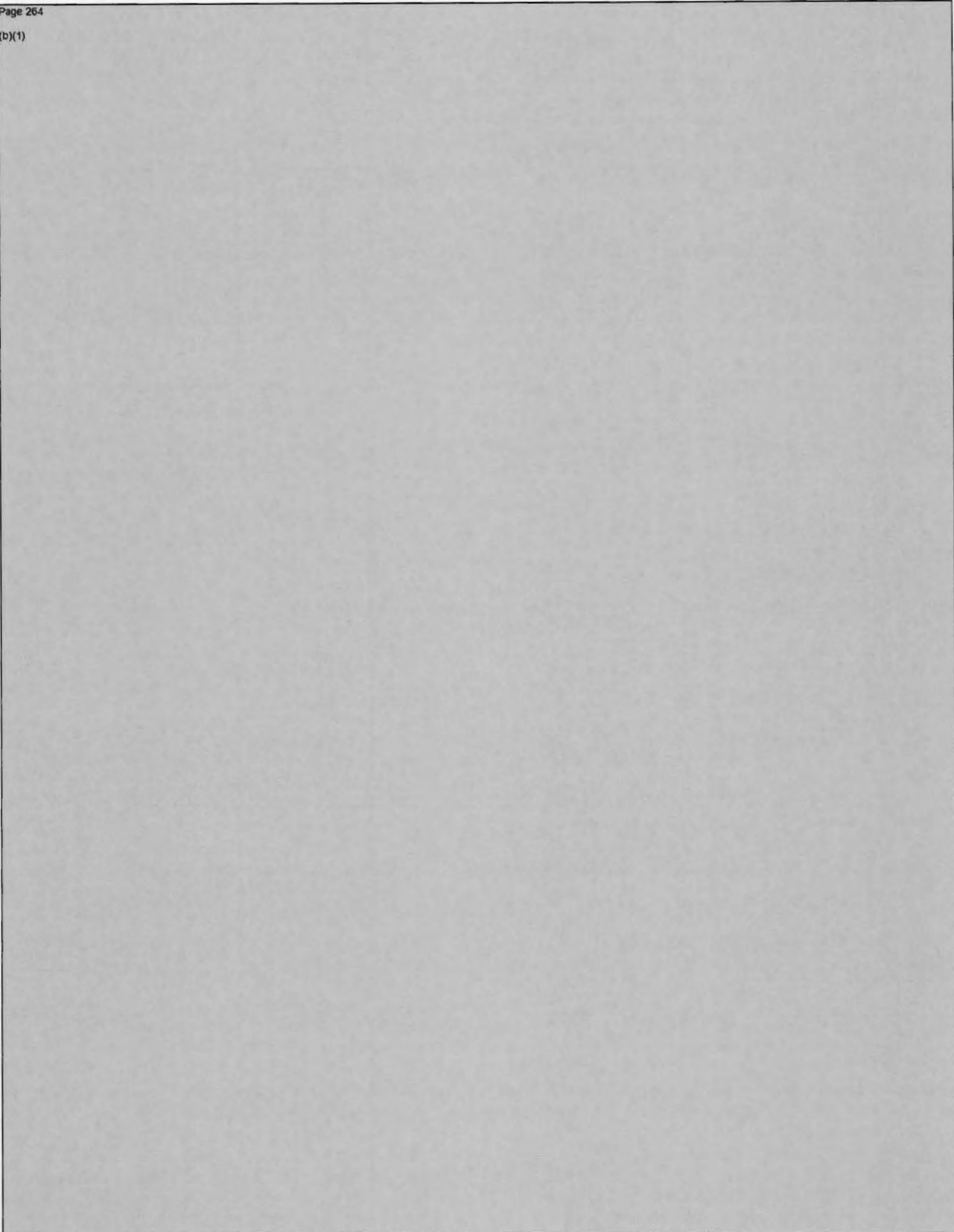
~~SECRET~~

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)



(b)(1)

~~SECRET~~

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

D-H-6

Appendix H
Enclosure D

~~SECRET~~

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

~~SECRET~~

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

D-I-4

Appendix I
Enclosure D

~~SECRET~~

UNCLASSIFIED

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

ENCLOSURE E

SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS AND NOTICES

JSCP supplements are developed to introduce major processes and detail other relevant planning guidance. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff's intent is to incorporate a majority of planning guidance in the base JSCP document. Supplements are by exception only and should be continually reassessed for merger into the base JSCP document or for deletion.

<u>Instruction</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Org Date</u>	<u>OPR</u>	<u>Last Review</u>
CJCSI 3110.01I-1	"Contingency Planning Supplement to the 2015 JSCP"		J-5	N/A
CJCSI 3110.02G	"Intelligence Planning Guidance, Objectives, and Tasks"	30 Nov 11	J-2	24 Dec 13
CJCSI 3110.03D	"Logistics Supplement to the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) FY 2008"	25 Jun 09	J-4	24 Feb 14
CJCSI 3110.04B Change 2	"Nuclear Supplement to JSCP for FY2004" (TS Document)	4 Oct 04	J-5	1 Jul 11
CJCSI 3110.05E	"Military Information Support Operations Supplement to the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan"	30 Sep 11	J-3	27 Apr 12
CJCSI 3110.06D	"Special Operations Supplemental to the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan FY 2010"	14 Sep 12	J-3	13 Oct 12
CJCSI 3110.08E	"Geospatial Information and Services Supplemental Instruction to Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan"	17 Jul 13	J-3	14 Aug 13
CJCSI 3110.10F	"Communications Systems Supplement to the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP)"	18 Jan 13	J-6	12 Feb 13

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

CJCSI 3110.15C	Special Technical Operations Supplement" (TS Document)	20 Jun 08	J-3	8 May 12
CJCSI 3141.01E	"Management and Review of JSCP Tasked Plans"	15 Sep 11	J-5	8 Sep 14

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

ENCLOSURE F

PART I—REFERENCES

- a. National Security Strategy (NSS) of the United States of America, 2015
- b. Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR), 2014
- c. National Military Strategy (NMS) of the United States of America, 2015
- d. Guidance for Employment of the Force (GEF), 2015
- e. FY 2017-FY 2021 Defense Planning Guidance, 2015
- f. Unified Command Plan (UCP), 2011
- g. Global Force Management Implementation Guidance, FY 2015-2016
- h. CJCSI 2030.01 Series, "Chemical Weapons Convention Compliance Policy Guidance"
- i. CJCSI 2300.02 Series, "Coordination of Overseas Force Structure Changes and Host-Nation Notification"
- j. CJCSI 3100.01 Series, "Joint Strategic Planning System"
- k. CJCSI 3261.01 Series, "Recapture and Recovery of Nuclear Weapons"
- l. CJCSI 3270.01 Series, "Personnel Recovery"
- m. CJCSI 3150.25 Series, "Joint Lessons Learned Program"
- n. CJCSI 3170.01 Series, "Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System"
- o. CJCSM 3130.01 Series, "Campaign Planning, Policies, Procedures, and Responsibilities"
- p. CM-0028-14, 4 February 2014, "Lessons Learned Collection Efforts For Military Operations"

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

- q. CJCSM 3130.03 Series, "Adaptive Planning and Execution (APEX) Planning Formats and Guidance"
- r. DoDD 3150.08, 20 January 2010, "DoD Response to Nuclear and Radiological Incidents"
- s. DoDD 5132.03, 24 October 2008, "DoD Policy and Responsibilities Relating to Security Cooperation"
- t. DoDI 1235.12, 4 February 2010, "Accessing The Reserve Component (RC)"
- u. JP 4-0, 16 October 2013, "Joint Logistics"
- v. JP 4-02, 26 July 2012, "Health Service Support"
- w. JP 4-05, 21 February 2014, Joint Mobilization Planning
- x. PPD-23, "Security Sector Assistance"
- y. PPD-25, "Guidelines for United States Government Interagency Response to Terrorist Threats or Incidents in the United States and Overseas"

PART II—RELATED

- a. Adaptive Planning Roadmap II, March 2008
- b. Ballistic Missile Defense Review, February 2010
- c. Capstone Concept for Joint Operations: Joint Force 2020, 10 September 2012
- d. CJCSI 3121.01 Series, "Standing Rules of Engagement/Standing Rules for the Use of Force for U.S. Forces (U)"
- e. CJCSI 3210.01 Series, "Joint Information Operations Proponent"
- f. CJCSI 3211.01 Series, "Joint Policy for Military Deception"
- g. CJCSI 3710.01 Series, "DoD Counterdrug Support"
- h. CJCSI 3901.01 Series, "Requirements for Geospatial Information and Services"

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

- i. CJCSI 5130.01 Series, "Relationships Between Commanders of Combatant Commands and International Commands and Organizations"
- j. CJCSM 3130.01 Series, "Campaign Planning Procedures, and Responsibilities"
- k. CJCSM 3122.01 Series, "Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) Volume I Planning Policies and Procedures"
- l. CJCSM 3314.01 Series, "Intelligence Planning"
- m. CJCSM 3122.07 Series, "Integrated Joint Special Technical Operations (IJSTO) Supplement to Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) Volume 1 (Planning, Policy, and Procedures)"
- n. CJCSM 3122.08 Series, "IJSTO Supplement to Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (Volume II) Planning Formats and Guidance"
- o. CJCSM 3139.01 Series, "Review and Approval Process for Cyberspace Operations"
- p. DoDD 3000.06, 27 June 2013, "Combat Support Agencies (CSAs)"
- q. DoDD 3600.01, 2 May 2013, "Information Operations (IO)"
- r. DoDI 3000.5, 16 September 2009, "Stability Operations"
- s. DoDI 3001.02, 3 May 2010, "Personnel Accountability in Conjunction with Natural or Manmade Disasters"
- t. JP 1, 25 March 2013, "Doctrine of the Armed Forces of the United States"
- u. JP 3-0, 11 August 2011, "Joint Operations"
- v. JP 4-10, 16 July 2014, "Operational Contract Support"
- w. JP 5-0, 11 August 2011, "Joint Operation Planning"
- x. National Response Framework, 7 May 2013

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

F-4

Enclosure F

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

GLOSSARY

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AC	Active Component
AM&E	assessment, monitoring, and evaluation
AOR	area of responsibility
APEX	Adaptive Planning and Execution
AQAA	Al Qaeda Affiliates and Adherents
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear
CCDR	Combatant Commander
CCMD	Combatant Command
CJA	Comprehensive Joint Assessment
CNGB	Chief, National Guard Bureau
CONUS	continental United States
CPG	Contingency Planning Guidance
CSCS	Country Security Cooperation Section
CSP	Campaign Support Plan
CT	counterterrorism
CWMD	countering weapons of mass destruction
DASD(Plans)	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Plans
DCA	defense critical asset
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DISAM	Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDD	DoD directive
DoDI	DoD instruction
DoS	Department of State

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

DSCA	Defense Support of Civil Authorities
FCC	Functional Combatant Commander
FCP	functional campaign plan
FPP	functional posture plan
FVEY	Five Eyes
GCC	Geographic Combatant Commander
GDP	Global Defense Posture
GEF	Guidance for Employment of the Force
GFM	Global Force Management
GFMAP	Global Force Management Allocation Plan
GFMIG	Global Force Management Implementation Guidance
GI&S	geospatial information and services
GPEC	Global Posture Executive Council
GPP	Global Policy and Partnership
GTMO	Guantanamo Bay
G-TSCMIS	Global-Theater Security Cooperation Management Information System
HD	homeland defense
HN	host nation
ICS	integrated country strategy
IMO	intermediate military objective
IO	Information operations
IRR	Individual Ready Reserve
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
ISR	intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
JCCA-PA	Joint Combat Capability Assessment Activity Plan Assessment
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JIPOE	joint intelligence preparation of the operational

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

	environment
JPEC	joint planning and execution community
JS	Joint Staff
JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
MILDEC	military deception
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NMO	National Military Objective
NMS	National Military Strategy
NSI	National Security Interest
NSS	National Security Strategy
OCONUS	outside continental United States
ODASD(SC)	Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Security Cooperation
OPR	office of primary responsibility
OpsDepts	Operations Deputies
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OTO	other terrorist organizations
QDR	Quadrennial Defense Review
PI & ID	pandemic influenza and infectious disease
PPD	Presidential Policy Directive
RAP	readiness and availability priority
RC	Reserve Component
RCA	riot control agent
SACEUR	Supreme Allied Commander Europe
SecDef	Secretary of Defense
SMART	specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound
SOF	Special Operations Forces
TCA	task critical asset

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

CJCSI 3110.01J
25 September 2015

TCP	theater campaign plan
TDP	theater distribution plan
TPFDL	time-phased force and deployment list
TPP	theater posture plan
UCP	Unified Command Plan
U.S.C.	United States Code
USD(P)	Under Secretary of Defense for Policy
USG	U.S. Government
USSTRATCOM	U.S. Strategic Command
VEO	violent extremist organization

UNCLASSIFIED

~~SECRET~~

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~